2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

2018 MAY -3 AM 8: 11

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply. Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement) ☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill) ☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below) Date(s) customers were informed: / /2018 /2018 CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used Date Mailed/Distributed: / / CCR was distributed by Email (*Email MSDH a copy*) Date Emailed: // 2018 ☐ As a URL (Provide Direct URL) ☐ As an attachment ☐ As text within the body of the email message CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Name of Newspaper: Date Published: 4 CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: (Provide Direct URL) I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date **Submission options** (Select one method ONLY)

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

2018 MAY -3 AM 8: 1.1

2017 Topisaw Creek Water Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Ground Water

Source water assessment and its availability

At the office

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food

and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Help to conserve water.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Topisaw Creek Water Assn., Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Topisaw Creek Water Assn., Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCLG	MCI	٠,	Detect In	Rai	ige			
Contaminants	or MRDLO	TT, o		Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Dis	sinfection	By-Pro	odu	ets					
					isinfec	tant is	necessary	for contro	of microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4		1.2	1.05	1.28	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contami	inants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10		7	.5	,,7	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2		.0384	.0269	.0384	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100		.6	.5	.6	2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4		.428	.1	.428	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factorics
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10		.08	.08	.08	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Conta	minants								Y
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15		0	0	0	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50		0	0	0	2015	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Contaminan	ts N	исьс	AL	Your Water	Samp Date	le Ex	Samples ceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contam	inants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)		1.3	1.3	2	2015	5	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contam	inants								T
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)		0	15	1	201:	5	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions				
Term	Definition			
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)			
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)			
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)			
NA	NA: not applicable			
ND	ND: Not detected			
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.			

mportant Drinking Water Definitions							
Term	Definition						
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.						
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.						
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.						
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.						
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.						
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.						
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.						
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated						
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level						

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Tonya Foret Address: 2190 Mallallieu Dr Se Ruth, MS 39662 Phone: (601)835-0712

2017 Topisaw Creek Water Annual **Drinking Water Quality Report**

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Cryptosportdium and other microbial conteminants are available from the Safe Westr Drinking Hoffine (800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno compromised persons such as persons with cencer undergoing chemotherspy, persons who have undergons organity-persons and have undergons organity-persons organity-persons and have undergons organity-persons organity-persons and have undergons organity-persons organity-p risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drividing water from their health cares providers. EPA/Contens for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lesses the risk of infection by Crystosporidium and other microbial contemitismis are available from the Selfe Wester Driviting Hottine (800-428-4791).

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microbial contemporate, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from savage treatment plants, septic systems recross consumments, such as viruses and operating the may come for sensing the contents passa, such as each and metals, which our be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwester nanoti, inclusingly, or domestic westewater discharges, of and gas production, mining, or ferming; positicides and herbioldes, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture. Orban stormwester runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Constrainants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petrolium production, and can also come from gas stations, urban eterminater naroff, and applic systems; and radioactive conteminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is satis to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that first the emount of certain conteminants in water provided by public water systems. Food

Range MCLO MCL In Sample Date TT, or Typical Source Low High Violation MRDLC MRDL Conteminents Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) Water additive used to control 1.05 1.28 2017 Chlorine (as C12) 1.3 (ppm) Inorganic Contaminants 2016 Erosion of natural deposits; .7 10 Arsenic (opb) Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics Discharge of drilling wastes; 2016 0384 0269 0384 Berlum (ppm) Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits Discharge from steel and pulp No 2016 100 100 Chromum (ppb) mills; Erosion of natural Isposits 2017 Erosion of natural deposits; 428 .428 .1 Pluoride (ppin) Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum Runoff from fertilizer use; No 2017 Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits .08 .08 .08 Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) Radioactive Contomiunats Brosion of natural disposits 2015 No (PCVL) Decay of natural and man-made 2015 .50 0 Bets/photon ics. The EPA consid mitten (pCI/L) pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles. Typical Source MCLG

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Help to conserve water.

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alt Descript	ons	*
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ppm	ppm: parts per milbon, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)	3
pCVL .	pCVL: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	1
NA	NA; not applicable	* *
ND	ND: Not detected	
NR:	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.	

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MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact: Contact Name: Tonya Foret Address: 2190 Mallallieu Dr Se

Ruth, MS 39662

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2018 MAY -3 AM 8: 11

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the

undersigned notary public in and for

Lincoln, County, Mississippi,

	an authorized representative of a			
	newspaper as defined and described in Sections 13-3-31 and 13-3-32 of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, wh being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper			
	as follows:			
	Date April 27	, 20_18		
	Date	, 20		
	Date	, 20		
	Date	, 20		
	Date	, 20		
	Date	, 20		
	Number of Words			
	Publishedl Total \$ 852.60	Times		
	Total \$			
	Signed MIX MIX doll)		
	Authorized Representative of THE DAILY LEADER			
OF MISS'S	27th day of april Kuste Breau Cha Notary Public	, 20 <u>18</u> . Magre		
My Commission Expires: Commission Expires: Feb. 7, 2022 ACE KRISTIE BREAUX CHAMPAGE Commission Expires Feb. 7, 2022	NE :			